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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
April 10, 1940,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1940

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CONDITION APRIL 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1929-38	1939	1940	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated April 1, 1940
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
<u>United States</u>						
Winter wheat.....	12.0	12.2	9.5	571,067	563,431	426,215
Rye.....	77	79	69	---	---	---
Pasture.....	74	79	71	---	---	---
<u>Southern States</u>						
Early potatoes ²	76	77	76	---	---	---
Peaches.....	63	73	75	---	---	---

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1929-38		1939		1940	
	Per- cent ³	1,000 bushels	Per- cent ³	1,000 bushels	Per- cent ³	1,000 bushels
<u>United States</u>						
Corn for grain.....	39.0	783,487	53.0	1,220,603	54.5	1,285,505
Wheat.....	16.8	124,866	20.2	188,408	20.9	157,484
Oats.....	36.1	376,357	38.8	414,866	36.9	346,160

¹ Yield per seeded acre.

² Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in 10 Southern States and California.

³ Percent of previous year's crop.

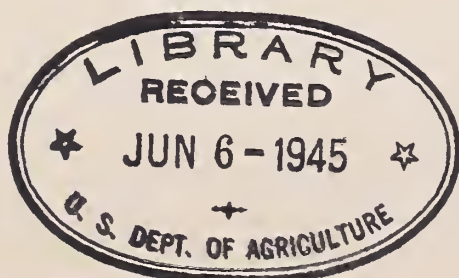
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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1940

April 1 reports show light crops of winter wheat and rye in prospect, pastures a little late but with about average prospects ahead, fruits in about average condition notwithstanding some winter injury and the general crop and moisture situation not greatly different from the average at this season during recent years but somewhat less promising than in decades prior to 1935.

Prospects for crops, pastures, and ranges appear good to excellent rather generally west of the Rockies and in Montana as a result of favorable winter and spring rains and mild weather. Prospects were quite uneven, averaging only fair, in most of Great Plains area where a large acreage of winter wheat failed because of drought last fall and where prospects for spring sown crops are somewhat clouded by the lack of subsoil moisture even though most areas, except western Kansas and southeastern Colorado have a fair supply of surface moisture at present. The Cotton Belt and the early vegetable areas of the Southeast suffered from a severe winter. Crops and pastures there have a late start but as yet the lateness is not serious. While there was some damage to fruits in the South the condition of southern peach trees is still above average and prospects for the 1940 crop of citrus fruits in Texas and Florida do not appear to have been much reduced by the cold weather.

In nearly the whole northern area east of the Missouri River, March was cold, and up to April 1 the spring was late but winter grains and meadows appear to have been little damaged by the severe cold of January. Most fruit trees in this area also escaped with little damage up to April 1 but from Missouri eastward into Ohio many peach buds were injured.

On the basis of conditions as they were on April 1, the United States winter wheat crop is estimated at 426 million bushels. This is about 27 million bushels more than seemed probable last fall but it would be about 145 million below the 10-year (1929-38) average and nearly as much below production last year. Since the expansion of wheat production during the World War only two winter wheat crops have been smaller. Rye, like winter wheat, suffered from drought last fall. The usual acreage could not be planted and the condition reported on April 1 averaged 69 percent, the lowest for the date in more than 60 years with the exception of 1934.

Fruit and nut trees came through the winter with little or no injury from low temperatures. Prospects on April 1 indicate that fair to good supplies of most fruits will be available for the 1940 season. Winter and spring freeze damage to prospective 1940 crops, to April 1, was negligible, except in some of the Central States, notably Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where peach buds were damaged severely by the January-February cold wave. The April 1 condition of peaches in the 10 Southern peach States is slightly higher than that of a year ago and is well above average. Peach prospects in California on April 1 were favorable. In most commercial apple-producing areas it is too early for definite indications as to the forthcoming crop, but conditions, to date, have been favorable. Some growers in States which had relatively large apple crops in 1939 expect lighter crops this season.

In the Pacific Coast States, the season is earlier than usual for nearly all fruit crops, therefore there probably is a greater-than-usual chance that these crops will be damaged by late spring frosts. In California rains during blossom time probably interfered with proper pollination to some extent in pear, cherry, and almond orchards, but it is too early to definitely determine whether or not damage has been serious. In the Northwest some growers report that development of buds in apple orchards is so early that it has not been possible to apply adequate dormant sprays.

Late spring and early summer supplies of citrus fruits will be smaller than last season due to severe freeze damage to those portions of the Florida orange and grapefruit crops which would have been marketed during that time. But the 1939-40 California Valencia orange crop, which will supply the summer orange market, is indicated to be about 6 percent larger than last year; and the marketing season for the current California-Arizona grapefruit crop, the combined production of which is about 10 percent larger than last year, will extend well into the summer months.

Estimates of stocks of grain on farms show about 157 million bushels of wheat, a quantity about half way between the large holdings a year ago and the average for April 1 during the previous ten years. Stocks of oats and corn, including much corn sealed under Government loans, show a total tonnage about 2 percent above holdings a year ago. The rate of "disappearance" during the first quarter of the year was slightly greater than in the same quarter of last year and about normal for a season of large supplies. With no change in the rate of disappearance indicated the supplies on farms on July 1 at the beginning of the new crop year seem likely to be about the same as they were last July and above average by about the amount of corn now sealed on farms.

WINTER WHEAT: The prospective 1940 winter wheat crop is placed at 426,215,000 bushels, on the basis of April 1 reports from crop correspondents and analysis of weather records. This production is lower by nearly a fourth than the 1939 crop of 563,431,000 bushels, and the ten-year (1929-38) average production of 571,067,000 bushels. The prospect is for the smallest winter wheat production since 1933. Although conditions improved generally since December, there still is much uncertainty in some areas, where the outcome of a considerable acreage of late sown, ungerminated, and poorly rooted wheat is dependent upon the moisture supply received during the next few weeks. This situation is most acute in the heart of the hard winter wheat area, centering in Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, and parts of Colorado and Texas.

The preliminary indication of the acreage remaining for harvest indicates abandonment of about 29 percent of the seeded acreage. With this heavy abandonment the acreage remaining for harvest would be about 31,900,000 acres, 16 percent under the 37,802,000 acres harvested in 1939, and closely approximating the ten-year average harvested acreage.

The indicated yield per seeded acre is 9.5 bushels per acre. This is 2.7 bushels per acre lower than the 1939 seeded yield, and 2.5 bushels per acre below the ten-year average. Yields lower than last year and lower than average are indicated in nearly all States east of the Mississippi River. In the Great Plains States yield prospects are very uncertain, and are below average by 1.0 to 5.0 bushels per acre. Winter rains resulted in marked improvement in conditions in West Coast States extending eastward to Montana, Utah, and New Mexico.

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

April 1, 1940

WHEAT: Farm stocks of all wheat on April 1 are estimated at 157,484,000 bushels compared with 128,408,000 bushels on that date last year and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 124,866,000 bushels. Stocks of wheat were particularly large in most of the northern plains States where spring wheat production is important and where relatively large quantities of wheat remained on farms on April 1 under Government loan and are included in stocks of wheat on farms. The indicated disappearance of all wheat from farms during the January 1-April 1 quarter was 81,501,000 bushels compared with 91,680,000 bushels during the same period last year and the average of 91,620,000 bushels. The April farm holdings of wheat by classes were approximately as follows: hard red winter, 54,622,000 bushels; soft red winter, 24,702,000 bushels; white (winter and spring combined) 12,367,000 bushels; hard red spring 51,583,000 bushels and durum, 14,210,000 bushels.

CORN STOCKS: Stocks of corn on farms April 1, 1940 were estimated at 1,285,505,000

For the country as a whole April 1 stocks of corn on farms are equal to 54.5

Farm disappearance during the past quarter (January 1 - April 1) was

OATS STOCKS: Farm stocks of oats on April 1, 1940 are estimated at 346,160,000

The disappearance of oats from farms during the past 3 months, January 1

RYE: The condition of rye on April 1 was 69 percent of normal compared with 79 percent a year ago, the 10-year (1929-38) average of 77 percent. Improved surface moisture this spring accounts for some improvement in condition over the December 1 condition of 64 percent. Soil moisture was very deficient last fall and a shortage still exists which accounts for the below-average condition. The few exceptions, where conditions are above average, are the Pacific Northwest States, Michigan, Maryland, and South Carolina. For the leading rye States the condition is much below average in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska (ranging from 9 to 21 points), and slightly below in Wisconsin.

Because of the prolonged adverse soil moisture situation and the comparatively backward spring season, growth is short with numerous thin stands.

PEACHES - 10 Southern States and California: Condition of the peach crop on April 1 in the 10 Southern peach States was 75 percent, compared with 73 percent on April 1, 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 63 percent.

In the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, peaches were not injured by the abnormally low temperatures which occurred on several occasions during the late winter and early spring months. The April 1 condition of the crop in these States is above last year and above average.

Condition of peaches in the five South Central States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas was below the unusually high condition reported on April 1 last season, but was above average. In Mississippi prospects are somewhat variable in the northern and central parts of the State due to low temperatures during the latter part of March. In southern Mississippi, however, the outlook is generally good. In Arkansas, low temperatures prevailed during the period March 23-25 but no serious damage to peaches occurred, and good crops are in prospect in all important producing areas. Prospects are relatively more favorable in the Nashville-Highland and Clarksville areas than in the Crowley Ridge section. Prospects are favorable in Texas. In Oklahoma freezing weather on March 23 and 24 reduced the crop in the northern third of the State but in other areas a good crop is expected.

In California there was no winter damage to peaches. Frost injury at blossom time was negligible, and weather conditions during pollination were generally satisfactory. In most areas trees have passed the blossom period but it is yet too early to determine the probable set of fruit. If growing conditions remain favorable during the next few weeks, however, it appears likely that considerable thinning will be necessary. Heavy spring rains caused considerable flooding in some parts of the Sacramento Valley but it is not expected that orchards in the important clingstone peach areas in this section will be damaged seriously even though soil moisture has been excessive.

CITRUS FRUITS: Total orange production for the 1939-40 marketing season is estimated at 70,872,000 boxes, compared with 78,863,000 last season (1938-39), and 74,785,000 boxes in 1937-38. The total United States grapefruit crop for the 1939-40 season is now placed at 32,575,000 boxes. The 1938-39 crop was 43,714,000 boxes, and production in 1937-38 totaled 31,093,000 boxes.

Florida: Movement of early and mid-season oranges is now completed, and it appears that this portion of the crop was slightly smaller than was indicated a month ago. Production of these varieties is now placed at 16,000,000 boxes, compared with 17,500,000 in 1938-39, and 13,700,000 in 1937-38. The Florida Valencia crop, which was reduced by about 50 percent by the January freeze, is now estimated at 7,000,000 boxes. This production is smaller than in any season since 1935-36. Last season's (1938-39) Valencia crop totalled 13,000,000 boxes, and production in 1937-38 was 10,700,000 boxes. Harvest of this variety will be completed much earlier than last season. It now appears that carlot movement will be nearly over by the end of May. Since considerable quantities of fruit which does not meet the requirements for fresh shipment are entirely satisfactory for processing, the volume of fruit moving to processing plants has been much larger than usual.

Freeze damage to Florida grapefruit was not as severe as was originally expected. Production is now indicated at 14,500,000 boxes, which is about 6 percent larger than was indicated a month ago. The 1938-39 crop totalled 23,600,000 boxes, and production in 1937-38 was 14,600,000 boxes. It now appears that grapefruit came through the January freeze with much less injury than was the case with Valencia oranges. The quantity of grapefruit handled by processors, to date, is considerably larger than quantities handled to the same date last year.

Texas: The 1939-40 grapefruit crop in Texas is now placed at 13,200,000 boxes, compared with 15,670,000 in 1938-39, and 11,800,000 boxes in 1937-38. Production of oranges is indicated to be 2,450,000 boxes, compared with 2,815,000 last season (1938-39) and 1,440,000 boxes in 1937-38. Harvesting of citrus fruits in Texas is nearly completed. Most processing plants have closed, and nearly all of the fruit which remains to be harvested will be sold for fresh consumption.

California: Total production of California oranges is estimated at 42,260,000 boxes, compared with 41,152,000 boxes in 1938-39, and 45,914,000 boxes in 1937-38.

Production of Navel and Miscellaneous oranges is now placed at 17,620,000 boxes compared with 17,907,000 boxes last season. The central California Navel crop is entirely harvested and picking in southern California was about 60 percent complete on April 1. Reports indicate that a considerable portion of the Navels remaining on trees in the southern counties have reached full maturity, and unless harvesting is completed soon, considerable dropping of fruit may occur. The 1939-40 California Valencia crop is indicated at 24,640,000 boxes, compared with 23,245,000 boxes last season (1938-39). Fruit sizes are expected to average much larger than last year, but will not average as large as for Navels.

Indicated production of California grapefruit for the 1939-40 marketing season is now placed at 1,975,000 boxes, compared with 1,744,000 boxes in 1938-39, and 1,943,000 boxes in 1937-38.

The 1939-40 lemon crop in California is now estimated at 11,700,000 boxes. This indicated production is slightly larger than the 1938-39 record crop of 11,322,000 boxes, and is 25 percent larger than the 1937-38 crop of 9,360,000 boxes.

Growing conditions during March were generally favorable in California citrus areas. Rainfall was sufficient to provide ample soil moisture in nearly all sections. Although orchard heaters were "fired" in a few orchards on the nights of March 12, 13, and 14, temperatures were not dangerously low, and no frost damage occurred.

Arizona: The 1939-40 Arizona grapefruit crop is indicated to be 2,900,000 boxes, compared with 2,700,000 boxes in 1938-39, and 2,750,000 boxes in 1937-38. Orange production for the present marketing season is placed at 500,000 boxes. In 1938-39, orange production totaled 430,000 boxes, and in 1937-38, the crop was 350,000 boxes. Warmer-than-usual weather has caused Valencia oranges to develop a relatively large percentage of good sizes; grapefruit, however, has developed an unusually high percentage of excessively large sizes, which usually bring lower returns to growers than fruit which is somewhat smaller. A considerable portion of this off-size fruit is moving to processing plants.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of the early potato crop in the 10 southern States and California on April 1, averaged 76 percent. This condition is only one point lower than that of a year ago, and is equal to the 10-year (1929-38) average.

Planting of early potatoes in most sections of the 10 southern States was delayed considerably due to unusually cold, wet weather during the late winter and early spring months. In some parts of these States the crop was not yet above the ground on April 1. In Florida, condition was below average due to severe losses from flood and freeze damage in the southern commercial areas. Prospects are better than usual, however, in the northern and central parts of the State. The outlook for early potatoes in Alabama is favorable, especially in the southern commercial areas. Although the Mississippi crop is late in most areas, it is expected that part of the acreage in the southern part of the State will be ready for harvest by about the third week in May. In Oklahoma, rainfall during the last few days of the month was beneficial to early potatoes in commercial areas, but in other sections, prospects are poor due to dry weather.

In California, the April 1 condition of the early crop was above last year and well above average. Harvesting has started in the Edison district of Kern County, and carlot shipments are expected to be moving in fair volume by mid-April.

SUGARBEETS AND BEET SUGAR: The production of sugarbeets from the plantings of 1939 was 10,773,000 tons which was about 7 percent less than the 11,615,000 tons harvested in 1938. The crop of 1939, in point of beet tonnage, is the third largest harvested in the United States.

The area planted to sugarbeets for the crop of 1939 was 990,000 acres, of which 917,000 were harvested, the acreage loss by abandonment averaging about 7 percent compared with the 10-year (1928-1937) average abandonment of 8.2 percent. The 10-year average estimate of harvested acreage is 766,000 acres.

The estimates for the 1939 crop include beets planted in the Imperial Valley (California) and in Arizona in the fall of 1939 for harvest and processing in the spring of 1940.

The average beet yield for the entire country is estimated at 11.7 tons in comparison with 12.5 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average of 11.1 tons. The average per acre yields in many of the major-producing beet States were considerably below the outstanding yields harvested in 1938, but the sugar recovery for the entire country was somewhat higher than in 1938.

Production of beets in California totaled 2,699,000 tons and sugar produced was 451,000 tons, ranking California first in beet and beet sugar production in 1939. Colorado ranked second with a production of 1,543,000 tons of beets and 262,000 tons of sugar. Michigan took third rank with a production of 1,033,000 tons of beets and 162,000 tons of sugar. The per acre yield of beets for California, estimated at 16.3 tons, was considerably larger than that reported for any other State; and the harvest was completed earlier than elsewhere.

On the whole, the season in California was very satisfactory in that both beet yield and sugar recovery were exceptionally good. The season in Colorado was poor to fair; the estimated average yield of beets per acre was only 10.6 tons, and the abandonment because of drought and water shortage was about 22,000 acres.

The final estimate of sugar production places the crop of 1939 at 1,641,000 short tons, equivalent to about 1,756,000 tons raw value, in comparison with 1,685,000 tons produced in 1938, equivalent to about 1,803,000 tons raw value.

Pulp production is estimated at 175,000 tons of molasses pulp, 98,000 tons of dried pulp, and 1,711,000 tons of moist pulp.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR: The production of sugarcane for sugar in 1939 was 5,798,000 tons, in comparison with 6,741,000 tons in 1938. In addition, 399,000 tons were used for "seed" in 1939, compared with 416,000 tons in 1938.

Louisiana: The production of sugar in Louisiana from the harvest of 1939 was 437,000 tons, raw value, produced from 5,084,000 tons of sugarcane cut for sugar. In the 1938 season the production of sugar was 491,000 tons, raw value, and 5,859,000 tons of cane were milled.

The area under sugarcane for sugar-making was 238,000 acres, in comparison with 270,000 acres at the harvest of 1938.

Molasses production, blackstrap included, was 32,718,000 gallons. Production in 1938 was 38,891,000 gallons.

Freezing temperatures occurred twice during November in the Louisiana sugar-belt. This necessitated immediate harvesting in some of the more exposed sections to avoid actual deterioration of the cane. For several days about the middle of November, rains accompanied by warm weather were general throughout the sugar-belt, and harvesting was delayed. Most of the mills, however, completed their grinding before Christmas.

Florida: The production in Florida of sugarcane for sugar from the crop of 1939 totaled 714,000 tons of cane, from which about 70,000 tons of raw sugar, 96° equivalent, were made. From the crop of 1938, cane milled for sugar totaled 882,000 tons, and sugar production was 92,000 tons, raw value, 96° equivalent.

Blackstrap production was 4,207,000 gallons in comparison with 5,497,000 gallons produced in the 1938-39 season.

The area of cane harvested for sugar was 20,100 acres. In the 1938-39 season the area harvested for sugar was 24,300 acres.

Harvesting of the cane crop began about the middle of November. During the harvest period the weather was at times unfavorable. It is reported that long-sustained sub-freezing temperatures in the Everglades during the week-end of January 27 through January 29 resulted in very substantial damage to standing cane.

PASTURES: Farm pastures appear to have gotten off to a slow start this season with cold weather delaying the growth of grass over most of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. For the country as a whole, pasture conditions on April 1 as reported by crop correspondents average 71 percent of normal compared with 73 percent on April 1 last year and a 1929-38 average of 74.2 percent for the date.

The low condition of pastures at this season of the year appears to reflect injury to winter grazing plants and delayed development of early grass in the South, very little pasturage available from fall-sown grains in the central and lower Plains States, a shortage of old feed carried over in some limited areas where fall drought and close grazing depleted pastures at the end of last season, and prospects for a late start of pastures in the northern areas where grass usually does not furnish much feed for livestock for several weeks after this date. Moisture supplies have been much improved by winter snows and rain and in most areas appear sufficient to start new grass, so the condition of pastures in the next month or two may improve greatly with the coming of warmer weather.

In the South where late winter and early spring this year have been marked with subnormal temperatures, snows, and late freezes, pasture grasses on April 1 were much behind their usual stage of development. In the Southern States east of the Mississippi and in Louisiana moisture supplies on April 1 were generally ample and, with the warmer weather which has prevailed in the closing days of March and in early April, rapid development may be expected. In Oklahoma, Arkansas, and the northern two-thirds of Texas lack of sufficient moisture has tended to retard spring growth, but the rather general rains coming in the first 10 days of April are expected to be very beneficial to pasture development in the next few weeks.

Pastures and ranges west of the Rocky Mountains, which have been favored with moderate temperatures and ample moisture supplies, appear to have gotten an early start with good prospects for new feed. In the Pacific Coast States, pasture conditions and prospects improved materially during the winter and the reported condition on April 1 was more than 20 points above that on November 1 last year. In eastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, western Nebraska, western Kansas, and Oklahoma, old feed was generally short, but in most of the eastern Rocky Mountain and Great Plains area, except in western Kansas, there appears to be sufficient surface moisture to start new feed. Over much of this territory, however, subsoil moisture is lacking and additional rainfall will be needed to insure continued growth. In this area wheat and rye pastures are furnishing very little feed for livestock this year.

In the North Central States east of the Great Plains and in the Northeastern States, where reports on pastures at this season reflect prospects for pastures rather than feed being secured, the grass this year, where started, appears to be from 10 days to 2 weeks behind schedule. In the more northern States frost was still in the ground on April 1, and much pasture was either covered with snow or only recently exposed. In most parts of this area that were dry last fall, snows and winter rainfall have improved moisture conditions and, while pastures may be later than usual, they should soon be supplying sufficient feed.

MILK PRODUCTION: After about the usual increase during March, milk production per cow in the United States on April 1 averaged slightly less than on the same date a year ago but substantially higher than the 10-year average for April 1. The effects of cold weather and the late start of pastures were apparent in the South where milk production showed less than the usual rise for this time of the year. On the other hand March increases were larger than usual in the West where weather has been mild and in scattered other States, particularly in Wisconsin, New York, and parts of New England. In the Northern and Northeastern parts of the country where pastures are not yet furnishing much green feed, farmers have fed their milk cows more than the usual quantity of grain and concentrates per head.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1940

April 1, 1940

3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

With milk production per cow only slightly lower than on April 1 a year ago and with the number of milk cows on farms increased, total milk production on farms at the first of the month appears to be about 1 percent greater than on April 1, 1939, and a new high record for the date. Production of milk per unit of population on April 1 was practically the same as a year ago and as high as recorded for that date in the 16 years for which data are available.

In comparison with the 1929-38 average for April 1, milk production per cow this year showed some sharp geographic contrasts. In all the States in the area extending from the Gulf of Mexico northward into Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, and South Carolina, milk production per cow ranged from well below average up to barely average. In contrast, practically every State elsewhere showed a production per cow above its 10-year average for April 1, with New York, Maryland, Iowa, the Dakotas, Oregon, and most of the Mountain States 10 percent or more above average.

In the North Atlantic, West North Central, and Western groups of States the proportions of milk cows reported in production on April 1 were the highest for the date in their respective regions in the 16 years of record. For the country as a whole the proportion milked was the highest of record for April 1 except last year, averaging 70.6 percent compared with 70.3 percent on April 1 last year and a range from 64.5 percent to 69.8 percent in previous years.

In the United States as a whole milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on April 1 averaged 14.45 pounds per cow compared with 14.51 pounds on the same date a year ago and a 1929-38 average of 13.52 pounds for April 1.

EGG PRODUCTION: As a result of the unfavorable late spring, the seasonal gain in rate of lay from March 1 to April 1 was less than usual this year.

The gain over the March 1 rate was only 12.9 eggs per 100 hens, compared with 14.9 eggs last year and a 10-year (1929-38) average gain of 15.1 eggs for that period. The reported production of 53.6 eggs per/100 hens on April 1 was also sharply down from last year, when 56.3 eggs were reported on April 1, and was only a tenth of an egg greater than the 10-year April 1 average rate of 53.5. The rate was lower than last year's April 1 rate of lay in every major geographic area by from 2 to 3.9 eggs per 100 hens, except in the Far West where the rate averaged a half egg more per 100 hens than last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	20.3	23.1	20.0	5,317	6,274	5,880
N.J.	20.8	16.7	18.5	1,226	1,170	1,332
Pa.	19.0	20.4	18.5	19,033	19,236	17,630
Ohio	19.4	18.2	17.5	40,042	37,070	34,510
Ind.	16.7	17.0	16.0	30,138	27,450	24,848
Ill.	16.5	20.1	16.5	35,180	38,409	30,014
Mich.	19.9	20.3	20.0	16,460	15,120	15,520
Wis.	16.4	14.0	15.5	633	600	698
Minn.	16.6	16.1	13.5	3,247	2,520	2,160
Iowa	16.7	14.6	14.0	7,009	5,950	4,844
Mo.	13.0	15.5	13.0	25,457	29,205	22,763
S. Dak.	7.9	4.3	7.0	1,381	912	1,260
Nebr.	11.6	9.3	6.5	42,867	35,432	20,631
Kans.	9.6	8.0	4.6	135,801	111,619	59,400
Del.	17.0	17.3	17.0	1,568	1,296	1,292
Md.	18.6	18.6	17.5	8,518	7,352	7,070
Va.	13.9	13.9	13.0	8,735	7,511	7,189
W. Va.	14.4	13.4	13.0	2,080	2,102	1,976
N. C.	10.4	11.5	10.0	4,661	5,100	4,430
S. C.	9.3	11.2	9.5	1,175	2,415	2,138
Ga.	8.4	9.0	7.5	1,134	1,770	1,620
Ky.	13.2	8.8	10.0	5,366	4,071	4,410
Tenn.	10.6	10.6	9.5	4,241	4,117	3,392
Ala.	9.6	10.3	9.5	54	72	66
Ark.	7.9	8.0	7.0	534	590	294
Okla.	9.6	12.5	5.0	46,763	60,438	25,470
Tex.	7.4	7.1	5.0	32,958	27,650	20,770
Mont.	10.6	18.2	14.0	9,669	21,980	18,984
Idaho	18.5	21.8	23.0	13,166	14,280	16,238
Wyo.	6.7	7.1	6.0	1,313	1,720	1,434
Colo.	6.4	7.2	4.5	9,003	9,922	5,607
N. Mex.	6.2	8.0	11.0	2,565	2,740	4,136
Ariz.	22.2	23.0	22.0	841	805	836
Utah	15.4	11.5	18.0	3,059	2,240	4,032
Nev.	25.6	29.0	27.0	70	87	135
Wash.	19.4	24.6	23.0	24,342	30,218	26,818
Oreg.	16.2	20.9	20.0	12,974	13,640	13,060
Calif.	15.7	14.9	16.0	12,489	10,548	13,328

U. S.	12.0	12.2	9.5	571,067	563,431	426,215
map						

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average			Average		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	27	25	8	27	17	7
N.Y.	29	22	26	1,474	1,657	1,659
N.J.	18	18	16	218	242	187
Pa.	21	21	17	3,848	4,627	3,302
Ohio	18	17	13	6,458	7,891	4,830
Ind.	14	13	10	4,034	3,750	2,761
Ill.	12	10	8	4,269	4,179	3,122
Mich.	28	37	31	4,469	7,222	4,781
Wis.	37	42	38	685	843	513
Minn.	32	41	45	6,440	15,969	9,949
Iowa	21	24	22	1,414	2,228	1,428
Mo.	13	10	9	3,024	3,160	2,632
N. Dak.	33	34	38	20,560	25,971	31,944
S. Dak.	63	44	53	7,635	12,486	10,295
Nebr.	20	25	29	8,188	13,928	10,549
Kans.	14	15	16	18,119	22,828	17,865
Del.	11	6	4.7	172	100	61
Md.	11	7	6	957	659	441
Va.	16	15	11	1,496	1,279	826
W. Va.	21	20	22	417	468	462
N.C.	18	19	17	793	1,034	867
S.C.	8	8.9	8.7	88	158	210
Ga.	10	16	16	105	272	283
Ky.	7	8.5	5.5	318	740	224
Tenn.	10	8	8.3	384	432	342
Ala.	8	6	15	4	4	11
Ark.	8	6.5	8	41	39	31
Okla.	11	12	11	5,152	7,401	6,648
Tex.	5	4.5	6	1,998	1,577	1,659
Mont.	26	30	39	8,639	20,857	22,077
Idaho	17	33	27	4,069	10,670	6,108
Wyo.	28	38	22	791	1,716	619
Colo.	15	25	25	1,892	4,767	3,054
N. Mex.	9	15	11	289	408	326
Ariz.	5	2	7	37	22	56
Utah	23	28	21	1,162	1,820	838
Nev.	14	33	22	52	172	113
Wash.	7	6	9	3,124	3,275	3,944
Oreg.	8	14	14	1,514	3,289	2,355
Calif.	4	1.5	1	507	191	105
U.S.	16.8	20.2	20.9	124,866	188,408	157,484
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CORN STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1 1/

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average			Average		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	19	28	21	18	34	33
N.H.	33	35	15	46	57	18
Vt.	26	22	23	95	83	74
Mass.	39	30	14	150	91	39
R. I.	38	52	35	27	41	29
Conn.	40	28	45	204	111	193
N.Y.	34	37	38	1,647	2,478	2,367
N.J.	45	45	46	2,577	2,633	2,535
Pa.	39	42	41	15,442	19,512	18,348
Ohio	34	43	39	42,065	63,382	63,102
Ind.	37	45	41	52,738	73,339	83,995
Ill.	47	66	65	136,272	243,451	262,863
Mich.	33	44	44	10,295	19,305	19,997
Wis.	26	41	37	7,871	17,285	14,820
Minn.	31	55	62	30,631	67,773	103,622
Iowa	43	70	80	154,099	316,977	385,258
Mo.	39	53	47	38,771	55,979	55,710
N. Dak.	18	23	27	369	730	898
S. Dak.	38	55	59	12,887	16,565	23,376
Nebr.	58	60	71	60,215	60,849	52,999
Kans.	51	42	42	22,946	16,330	12,160
Del.	42	41	40	1,572	1,653	1,624
Md.	40	41	40	5,960	7,191	6,898
Va.	37	37	38	11,376	11,960	12,982
W. Va.	31	30	34	3,632	3,546	4,448
N. C.	41	44	44	16,412	19,738	20,464
S. C.	41	47	41	8,549	12,355	10,243
Ga.	41	49	37	15,809	25,583	13,366
Fla.	30	41	27	1,950	3,310	1,557
Ky.	36	39	33	22,036	28,484	22,762
Tenn.	39	39	34	22,856	26,135	17,510
Ala.	43	46	40	16,812	22,495	13,320
Miss.	38	42	36	13,972	20,429	12,393
Ark.	37	36	34	10,893	12,522	10,551
La.	29	37	30	5,854	9,689	6,777
Okla.	25	30	21	9,107	10,152	5,454
Tex.	28	30	28	20,848	22,200	19,004
Mont.	22	41	38	76	450	332
Idaho	28	42	32	240	367	280
Wyo.	24	34	20	240	530	173
Colo.	29	37	25	4,170	3,591	1,587
N. Mex.	36	25	26	959	539	561
Ariz.	21	12	40	78	47	78
Utah	17	26	16	34	54	25
Nev.	13	14	9	4	4	3
Wash.	20	24	17	84	101	70
Oreg.	21	30	28	204	252	260
Calif.	26	15	25	393	216	347
U.S.	39.0	53.0	54.5	783,487	1,220,603	1,285,505

1/ Data based on corn for grain.
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OATS STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average			Average		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	43	49	45	1,352	1,899	2,069
N.H.	40	30	32	114	86	83
Vt.	35	31	35	652	538	658
Mass.	27	30	30	45	61	69
R. I.	28	25	35	18	15	22
Conn.	29	46	38	56	83	66
N.Y.	41	40	43	9,467	10,635	11,097
N.J.	38	33	33	516	404	416
Pa.	40	39	38	10,321	11,954	9,984
Ohio	52	32	33	15,418	11,838	10,940
Ind.	31	28	31	14,927	9,537	7,820
Ill.	36	35	34	42,806	39,084	31,804
Mich.	39	42	42	15,252	17,993	17,939
Wis.	36	39	36	27,706	29,681	25,564
Minn.	40	48	41	53,155	61,776	62,177
Iowa	41	45	43	77,569	94,059	66,572
Mo.	30	33	33	10,324	15,349	13,504
N. Dak.	60	53	54	14,751	16,588	19,060
S. Dak.	66	51	47	19,498	23,929	20,647
Nebr.	44	43	50	20,172	23,683	10,288
Kans.	26	26	18	8,511	9,275	3,811
Del.	27	18	8	24	17	7
Md.	30	22	20	409	289	226
Va.	25	21	20	590	415	320
W. Va.	32	34	38	701	614	555
N. C.	15	21	17	616	1,169	968
S. C.	8	15	13	748	1,597	1,497
Ga.	9	14	10	564	1,342	895
Fla.	5	4	11	6	6	14
Ky.	23	29	24	514	396	228
Tenn.	15	14	13	237	238	138
Ala.	7	8	7	143	253	199
Miss.	8	4.5	14	83	80	383
Ark.	15	14	14	396	359	407
La.	13	18	6	104	243	100
Okla.	21	20	15	5,510	5,489	3,167
Tex.	23	25	20	8,303	9,230	5,750
Mont.	49	56	55	2,967	5,141	4,401
Idaho	39	36	31	1,890	1,769	1,932
Wyo.	45	42	53	1,276	1,293	1,213
Colo.	42	49	33	1,879	2,476	1,338
N. Mex.	24	40	20	139	264	128
Ariz.	11	10	9	31	26	21
Utah	34	35	33	476	382	323
Nev.	24	42	20	24	118	49
Wash.	35	24	35	2,764	1,612	3,927
Oreg.	29	23	27	2,601	1,547	3,166
Calif.	8	1	3	252	34	118
U.S.	36.1	38.8	36.9	376,357	414,866	348,160

RYE				PASTURE			
State	Average	1939	1940	Average	1939	1940	
	1929-38	Percent		1929-38	Percent		
Me.	--	--	--	89	93	89	
N.H.	--	--	--	86	85	81	
Vt.	--	--	--	92	93	88	
Mass.	--	--	--	89	90	92	
R.I.	--	--	--	84	75	72	
Conn.	--	--	--	87	93	86	
N.Y.	84	86	82	80	86	76	
N.J.	90	91	82	83	82	72	
Pa.	83	88	80	79	84	79	
Ohio	85	88	79	78	83	73	
Ind.	84	86	78	77	84	73	
Ill.	86	92	82	78	86	76	
Mich.	81	85	88	75	84	84	
Wis.	84	89	83	80	89	79	
Minn.	80	83	71	75	77	75	
Iowa	88	91	78	81	87	78	
Mo.	82	81	76	74	77	69	
N.Dak.	66	64	57	57	63	64	
S.Dak.	70	77	61	61	64	60	
Nebr.	77	76	56	70	66	58	
Kans.	78	71	45	66	70	56	
Del.	86	90	84	79	84	77	
Md.	84	90	85	76	83	72	
Va.	83	87	78	76	85	66	
W.Va.	82	87	81	77	80	68	
N.C.	83	83	81	78	82	71	
S.C.	75	74	76	64	72	63	
Ga.	78	73	73	69	74	63	
Fla.	--	--	--	74	62	68	
Ky.	85	77	74	75	80	65	
Tenn.	83	83	77	74	73	58	
Ala.	--	--	--	67	76	64	
Miss.	--	--	--	68	74	62	
Ark.	--	--	--	71	74	65	
La.	--	--	--	70	76	66	
Okla.	73	77	48	64	70	53	
Tex.	73	78	67	72	69	62	
Mont.	77	85	77	66	85	80	
Idaho	92	96	95	85	93	97	
Wyo.	70	80	63	73	83	71	
Colo.	64	87	59	63	85	69	
N.Mex.	--	--	--	69	84	75	
Ariz.	--	--	--	89	37	84	
Utah	87	90	90	83	89	88	
Nev.	--	--	--	32	90	96	
Wash.	80	91	93	77	85	91	
Oreg.	87	90	98	80	89	94	
Calif.	--	82	86	81	71	88	
U.S.	77	79	69	74	79	71	
mbp							

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1940

April 1, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average			Indicated
	1928-37	1937	1938	1939
Thousand boxes				
ORANGES:				
California, all	34,715	45,914	41,152	42,260
Valencias	19,380	29,234	23,245	24,640
Navels & Misc.	15,335	16,680	17,907	17,620
Florida, all	17,842	26,700	33,900	25,300
Early & Midseason	2/ 11,120	13,700	17,500	16,000
Valencias	2/ 7,180	10,700	13,000	7,000
Tangerines	2/ 2,280	2,300	3,400	2,300
Texas	677	1,440	2,815	2,450
Arizona	180	350	430	500
Alabama	73	76	96	75
Mississippi	39	67	85	59
Louisiana	255	238	385	228
7 States 3/	53,785	74,735	73,863	70,372
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	12,838	14,600	23,600	14,500
Seedless	2/ 4,480	5,500	7,900	6,000
Other	2/ 9,540	9,100	15,700	8,500
Texas	3,538	11,800	15,670	13,200
Arizona	1,003	2,750	2,700	2,900
California	1,544	1,943	1,744	1,975
4 States 3/	18,923	31,093	43,714	32,575
LEMONS:				
California 3/	7,881	9,360	11,322	11,700
LIMES:				
Florida	20	70	95	4/95

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to October 31. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States, in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.

4/ Dec. 1 indicated production.

State	PEACHES			EARLY POTATOES 1/		
	April 1 Condition			April 1 Condition		
	Average			Average		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Percent		
North Carolina	76	60	76	80	70	82
South Carolina	69	66	72	73	73	71
Georgia	67	65	82	72	75	70
Florida	70	52	78	76	75	70
Alabama	65	73	71	72	79	76
Mississippi	65	76	66	72	75	70
Arkansas	53	87	70	77	79	78
Louisiana	66	74	76	75	79	71
Oklahoma	40	85	71	77	82	75
Texas	56	82	77	72	74	73
Calif.	--	--	--	86	91	93
11 States 2/	63	73	75	76	77	76

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

2/ For peaches, averages are for 10 States.

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SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested		
	Average			Average		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
Thousand acres						
Ohio	36	53	51	31	51	47
Mich.	105	128	125	94	122	120
Nebr.	76	80	80	72	77	69
Mont.	58	81	76	53	78	74
Idaho	52	76	77	47	71	73
Wyo.	49	56	55	45	53	49
Colo.	200	141	167	136	137	145
Utah	53	54	55	47	52	53
Calif.	101	133	171	96	162	166
Other	102	138	133	92	127	121
U. S.	832	990	990	783	930	917

State	SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)						BEET SUGAR		
	Yield per acre			Production			Production 1/		
	Avg.			Avg.			Avg.		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Short tons			Thous. short tons			Thous. short tons		
Ohio	8.4	7.2	7.7	248	366	363	29	43	42
Mich.	7.7	8.2	8.6	736	1,005	1,033	107	171	162
Nebr.	12.4	14.4	11.4	888	1,111	790	118	135	106
Mont.	11.6	12.7	12.1	627	987	894	89	142	140
Idaho	10.9	15.8	13.5	517	1,122	985	79	143	127
Wyo.	11.8	12.9	11.0	530	684	539	35	106	92
Colo.	12.3	14.6	10.6	2,287	2,001	1,543	339	309	262
Utah	12.2	15.7	12.9	584	814	683	86	111	100
Calif.	13.0	13.1	16.3	1,268	2,130	2,699	208	337	451
Other	8.7	11.0	10.3	798	1,395	1,244	93	183	159
U.S.	11.1	12.5	11.7	8,486	11,615	10,773	1,238	1,685	1,641

1/ Includes some sugar manufactured from beets and beet molasses originating in other States.

SUGAR BEET PULP PRODUCTION

Item			
	Average		
	1928-37	1938	1939
Thous. short tons			
Molasses pulp	126	219	175
Dried pulp	82	105	93
Moist pulp	1,428	1,853	1,711

1/ Short-time average.

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1940

April 1, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

		Acreage harvested								
		For sugar			For seed			Total		
State	Average:			Average:			Average:			
	:1928-37:	1938	: 1939	:1928-37:	1938	: 1939	:1928-37:	1938	: 1939	
		Thousand acres								
La.	200.6	270	238	19.4	18	18	220.0	288	256	
Fla.	12.4	24.3	20.1	.5	.6	.8	12.9	24.9	20.9	
Total	213.0	294.3	258.1	19.9	18.6	18.8	232.9	312.9	276.9	

Yield of cane per acre

	Short tons								
La.	15.8	21.7	21.4	15.9	21.7	20.5	15.8	21.7	21.3
Fla.	29.5	36.3	35.5	30.3	45.0	35.5	29.5	36.4	35.5
Total	16.6	22.9	22.5	16.3	22.4	21.2	16.6	22.9	22.4

Production

Thousand short tons									
La.	3,227	5,859	5,084	309	391	369	3,536	6,250	5,453
Fla.	382	882	714	17	25	30	399	907	744
Total	3,609	6,741	5,798	326	416	399	3,935	7,157	6,197

PRODUCTS OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR

State	Sugar per ton of cane : 96° equivalent			Sugar produced, 96° equivalent			Molasses, 17 including blackstrap		
	Average: 1928-37: 1938 : 1939			Average: 1928-37: 1938 : 1939			Average: 1928-37: 1938 : 1939		
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
La.	153	163	172	250	491	437	20,726	58,891	32,718
Fla.	161	209	196	32	92	70	2,520	5,497	4,207
Total	154	173	175	282	583	507	23,246	44,388	36,925

1/ Blackstrap only in Florida.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 10, 1940

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	: April 1 :(Avg.) 1929-38	: April 1 1938	: April 1 1939	: April 1 1940
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6
N.H.	15.1	15.6	14.6	15.9
Vt.	14.6	14.1	14.9	15.1
Mass.	18.0	17.4	17.3	18.5
Conn.	17.2	18.1	17.6	17.9
N.Y.	17.2	17.6	18.2	19.3
N.J.	19.2	20.3	19.6	19.5
Pa.	17.0	17.3	17.7	17.8
N. Atl.	16.89	17.44	17.76	18.07
Ohio	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.4
Ind.	13.5	14.1	14.5	13.8
Ill.	14.5	15.0	15.9	15.8
Mich.	17.3	17.4	18.6	18.3
Wis.	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.4
E.N. Cent.	15.38	16.23	16.75	17.02
Minn.	17.4	18.4	18.5	18.7
Iowa	14.4	15.4	16.2	15.9
Mo.	9.3	9.6	10.2	9.2
N. Dak.	12.1	11.7	13.8	14.5
S. Dak.	11.4	11.0	12.7	12.5
Nebr.	13.5	13.1	14.8	14.4
Kans.	14.4	15.5	15.5	14.0
W.N. Cent.	13.54	14.06	14.38	14.76
Md.	13.6	14.2	16.4	15.7
Va.	9.8	10.7	10.3	10.5
W. Va.	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.2
N. C.	10.2	10.8	11.1	10.7
S. C.	9.7	10.6	10.1	9.6
S. Atl.	9.93	10.62	11.02	10.22
Ky.	9.7	10.5	10.2	9.8
Tenn.	8.8	9.8	9.8	8.6
Miss.	7.0	7.3	7.5	6.4
Ark.	8.0	9.1	8.6	7.7
Okla.	10.8	12.2	11.7	10.6
Tex.	9.4	10.7	9.6	8.8
S. Cent.	8.97	9.93	9.62	8.74
Mont.	12.2	12.8	14.9	14.6
Idaho	16.4	16.3	16.8	18.7
Wyo.	11.4	12.7	12.7	13.2
Colo.	13.5	14.7	15.1	15.0
Wash.	16.8	17.2	17.6	18.0
Oreg.	15.8	15.4	16.7	17.4
Calif.	19.9	20.1	19.7	21.0
West.	15.12	15.74	16.42	17.53
U. S.	13.52	14.12	14.51	14.45

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, and Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada. mbp

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, APRIL 1 1/

State	Av. 1929-38	1938	1939	1940
		Number		
Me.	58.8	61.1	60.2	62.0
N. H.	61.5	65.9	63.7	59.4
Vt.	57.6	63.3	62.5	60.6
Mass.	60.2	64.3	63.1	60.8
R. I.	54.7	64.1	61.9	59.0
Conn.	59.2	63.5	61.5	59.4
NEW ENGLAND	59.5	63.7	62.3	60.3
N. Y.	54.2	57.4	54.9	53.6
N. J.	55.7	56.7	58.8	55.8
Pa.	55.7	59.2	58.2	54.3
N. ATL. 2/	55.9	59.2	58.0	55.4
Ohio	55.7	59.6	57.4	54.0
Ind.	57.1	62.0	60.7	56.8
Ill.	52.3	57.6	56.5	52.1
Mich.	53.7	50.3	52.1	50.4
Wis.	52.0	55.9	51.6	49.7
E. N. CENT.	54.1	58.8	56.1	52.8
Minn.	48.4	54.7	49.8	47.4
Iowa	49.4	56.4	54.0	48.3
Mo.	55.5	61.5	58.5	55.4
N. Dak.	45.5	54.9	49.6	47.2
S. Dak.	48.3	54.6	53.8	47.0
Nebr.	53.0	58.4	59.1	53.4
Kans.	56.3	61.6	60.3	59.4
W. N. CENT.	51.8	58.1	55.7	51.8
Del.	51.9	58.4	55.2	51.7
Md.	53.8	57.5	55.1	54.0
Va.	53.6	56.3	56.7	52.3
W. Va.	55.8	60.6	57.9	54.8
N. C.	51.5	57.8	55.8	53.9
S. C.	49.0	50.3	50.2	50.4
Ga.	47.8	50.4	49.5	48.5
Fla.	53.4	54.0	57.2	56.5
S. ATL.	52.0	55.8	54.8	52.6
Ky.	53.3	58.3	57.0	53.1
Tenn.	51.2	55.3	53.2	48.7
Ala.	51.2	55.8	53.6	50.7
Miss.	50.1	53.9	52.3	48.8
Ark.	55.0	53.3	56.7	54.9
La.	49.0	52.6	50.7	50.4
Okla.	55.6	60.8	60.4	57.7
Tex.	54.4	56.7	56.0	56.2
S. CENT.	53.2	57.1	55.8	53.8
Mont.	52.9	55.5	58.6	54.9
Idaho	56.3	55.0	55.7	59.1
Wyo.	52.6	56.0	56.5	56.4
Colo.	52.1	54.4	56.4	56.3
N. Mex.	51.9	57.5	55.6	55.3
Ariz.	53.7	64.4	62.0	60.7
Utah	58.4	55.2	56.7	60.2
Nev.	56.4	55.4	59.6	62.6
Wash.	58.2	58.8	57.9	60.7
Oreg.	61.6	63.0	63.5	62.9
Calif.	58.6	57.6	59.2	59.2
WEST.	57.2	57.7	58.6	59.1
U. S.	53.5	57.9	56.3	53.6

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers. 2/ Including New England.